

# 11+ Practice Test Answers

## 11+ English Test 24

Question	Answer	Explanation	Marks
1	eaten	<p>The correct answer is 'eaten'. In this sentence, we need to use the past participle form of the verb 'eat' because it follows the auxiliary verb 'had' to form the past perfect tense.</p> <p>The past perfect tense is used to describe an action that was completed before another action or event in the past. In this case, Samantha had already finished eating the chocolate cake before the guests arrived.</p> <p>The past participle of 'eat' is 'eaten', not 'ate' (which is the simple past tense), 'eat' (which is the base form), or 'eated' (which is not a valid form of the verb).</p>	1
2	Walk in the park.	<p>The mistake in the sentence is in the group of words 'Walk in the park.'</p> <p>In this context, 'walk' should not be capitalised as it is not a proper noun or the first word in the sentence. It is a common noun referring to the act of walking, so it should be written in lowercase.</p> <p>The correct version of the sentence would be:</p> <p>The excited puppy wagged its tail and barked loudly, alerting its owner that it was time for a walk in the park.</p>	1
3	even though	<p>The correct answer is "even though". This conjunction is used to introduce a fact that makes the main statement in the sentence surprising or unexpected.</p> <p>In this case, the teacher's expectation that the children complete their homework every day during the school holidays is surprising or unexpected. "Even though" correctly connects these two contrasting ideas.</p> <p>"Despite" is incorrect because it is typically followed by a noun or noun phrase, not a clause. "However" and "furthermore" are used to connect two separate sentences or independent clauses, not two parts of the same sentence.</p>	1
4	wrote	<p>The correct answer is 'wrote'.</p> <p>In this sentence, the action of writing the letter occurred in the past, specifically last week. Therefore, we need to use the past tense form of the verb 'write'.</p> <p>The past tense of 'write' is 'wrote'. For example: I write (present), I wrote (past), I have written (past participle).</p> <p>'Written' is the past participle form and is used with auxiliary verbs like 'have' or 'had'. 'Writed' is not a valid form of the verb 'write'. 'Writes' is the third-person singular present tense form, which does not fit the context of the sentence.</p>	1

5	abstract noun	<p>'Happiness' is an abstract noun in this sentence. Abstract nouns refer to ideas, qualities, or states that cannot be perceived using our five senses. We cannot see, hear, touch, smell, or taste 'happiness' as it is a concept rather than a physical object.</p> <p>In contrast, a concrete noun refers to a physical object that can be perceived by the senses, such as 'table', 'cat', or 'book'. An adjective describes a noun, an adverb modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb, but 'happiness' functions as a noun in this sentence, representing an abstract concept.</p>	1
6	considering	<p>The correct answer is 'considering' because it is the present participle form of the verb 'consider', which is required to complete the present continuous tense in this sentence.</p> <p>The sentence indicates that Amelia is currently thinking about taking lessons again, so the verb form needs to express an ongoing action or state. 'Considered' is the past tense, 'considers' is the third-person singular present tense, and 'consider' is the base form of the verb, none of which fit the context of the sentence.</p>	1
7	are travelling to london to	<p>The correct answer is 'are travelling to london to'.</p> <p>In this phrase, 'london' should be capitalised as it is a proper noun referring to the city of London. The correct spelling is 'London'.</p> <p>The rest of the sentence is punctuated and capitalised correctly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 'On Saturday' is correctly capitalised as it starts the sentence.</li> <li>- 'the Robinsons' is correctly capitalised as it is a proper noun (a surname).</li> <li>- 'Globe Theatre' is correctly capitalised as it is the name of a specific theatre.</li> </ul> <p>Therefore, the only error in the sentence is the lack of a capital letter for 'London'.</p>	1
8	majestic	<p>The correct answer is 'majestic'.</p> <p>An adjective is a word that describes a noun, giving more information about its qualities or characteristics. In this sentence, 'majestic' is the adjective as it describes the lion, telling us that the lion is impressive, grand, or stately in appearance.</p> <p>'Lion' is a noun, 'savannah' is also a noun referring to the type of grassland habitat, and 'sunlight' is a noun as well. Therefore, 'majestic' is the only adjective among the given options.</p>	1
9	subordinating conjunction	<p>In this sentence, 'after' is a subordinating conjunction. Subordinating conjunctions are words that join a subordinate clause to a main clause, establishing a relationship between the two clauses.</p> <p>Here, 'after' introduces the subordinate clause 'she finishes her exams', which provides additional information about when Samantha will visit her grandparents. The subordinate clause is dependent on the main clause 'Samantha will visit her grandparents'.</p> <p>Other examples of subordinating conjunctions include 'because', 'although', 'when', 'while', and 'since'. These words help to create complex sentences by showing the relationship between the main clause and the subordinate clause.</p>	1

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but

The correct answer is 'but'.

A co-ordinating conjunction is a word that joins two main clauses together in a sentence. The main co-ordinating conjunctions are: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so (remember them using the mnemonic FANBOYS).

In this sentence, 'but' is the only co-ordinating conjunction as it connects the two main clauses: 'Samantha had to complete her homework before she could go out to play' and 'she also needed to tidy her room'.

'Before' is a subordinating conjunction, 'also' is an adverb, and 'to' is part of the infinitive verb 'to tidy'.

1